

During the 19th Century there was a large boom in industry based around coal, iron and steel. An industrial boom began with mass shipbuilding along the Clyde, with many fine buildings built, a time when Glasgow was considered the second city of the British Empire. Had a very high population density, with many tenement buildings built. There was a sense of community and good cinemas and shops. The level of employment was very high, and people expected the government to make jobs available. In the early and mid 1800s many four or five storey blocks were built from stone, but often too quickly, and with poor workmanship, to cater for the large number of people moving into Glasgow.

Many people lived all in one room and rats were often in buildings. It was hard to keep these tenement blocks clean and housing and living conditions were poor.

In 1957, 29 comprehensive redevelopment areas were chosen. In essence people were moved out, buildings were knocked down, and new ones rebuilt. This seemed like the correct way to deal with the problem at the time, and new, very high, multi-storey flats were built in many areas of the town.

The flats helped to reduce the massive overcrowding, and were very economical. At the time people were very enthusiastic to move into them, however, they soon became a significant burden, since they separated communities, and children had nowhere to play. Damp became a problem due to poor construction and neglect to the buildings. These were abandoned in 1974 as it was seen that they created a 'dead heart'. Later, other methods (as mentioned below) were implemented to a greater extent, and those blocks, which still exist, have been re-vamped to be more appealing for residents.

Industrial estates were also formed to try and provide more jobs for the large numbers of unemployed in the inner city. Good transport links were established and collections of small industries all placed around single sites. To attract companies, the local government offered grants for equipment and supplies, and reduced tax for short periods. These were successful, however, there are still many more applicants, than there are positions available, still causing 25,000 people to leave Glasgow every year.

Finally, tenements that had not been knocked down were modernised as long as the structure was sound, being re-wired, re-plumbed and totally re-made internally. These houses were very popular, and around 10,000 families have been re-housed in renovated tenements.

Traffic congestion is caused by:

- Many people working in the C.B.D. which may have narrow streets

- Shortage of off-street parking which means people park on the roads and so increase congestion
- People not using public transport - either because it is less convenient, too expensive or not available
- More people own and use cars

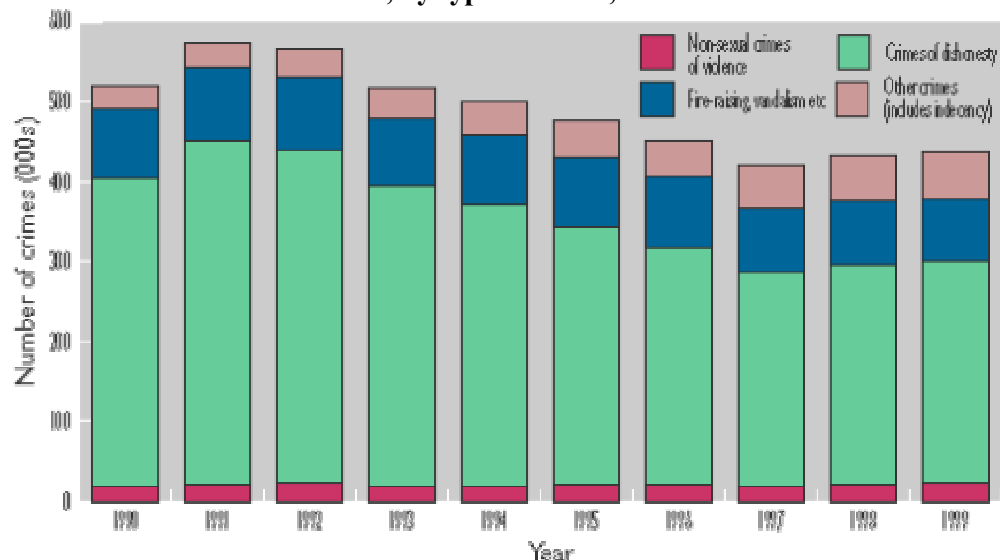
Solutions to these problems are:

- Ring roads and by-passes; these can be unpopular as countryside around towns and cities are lost when they are built
- Park and Ride - you **park** your car on the edge of the built up area and then **ride** a bus or train into the C.B.D.
- One way streets to speed up traffic flow
- Multi-storey car parks
- Banning cars from the C.B.D., either with pedestrianised streets (e.g. Renfield Street in Glasgow) or by stopping them coming into the city centre at all. Cars are banned from the centre of Milan (Italy) on Sundays.
- Charging car drivers when they enter the city centre

The main solution for traffic congestion is to get more people to use public transport.

Traffic congestion can also cause a lot of traffic fumes because there are a lot of cars with their engines running in a small area.

Recorded Crimes in Scotland, by type of crime, 1990-1999



Clear-up rates as a percentage of those recorded, 1990, 1995 and 1999

Crime	Year		
	1990	1995	1999
Serious assault	65	54	64
Robbery	28	29	38
Sexual assault	67	66	68
Housebreaking	16	17	23
Theft of a motor vehicle	24	24	32
Fraud	70	81	74
Vandalism	20	21	24

Crime affects the people living in the area because they won't feel safe in their own home. People won't feel safe to walk the streets and they will be more inclined to leave the area this will cause a decrease in the population. People will feel like their possessions aren't safe and their houses could be vandalised by young youths. For older people this will make them feel very distressed and unsafe. If young children play knock-a-door run on older people they would have to make a big effort to get to the door and find no one is there. This could also make them think that they are going mad and hearing things.

Poverty is caused by people having low paid jobs or no jobs (unemployed). Many people are in this situation because they are poorly educated and cannot get a good job or in the case of immigrants jobs are difficult to get because they don't speak the language well. This leads to-

- Depression caused by lack of prospects
- Illness caused by a poor diet
- High crime rate due to lack of cash and boredom
- Social problems due to overcrowding and the closeness of neighbours

Pollution is caused by traffic fumes, factory fumes, poor disposal of rubbish and disposal of effluent

- Traffic fumes caused by traffic congestion when large amounts of vehicles go through the inner city to the CBD
- Narrow roads and not enough road space cause traffic jams these cause a huge increase in pollution from vehicles
- Factories in the inner city tend to be old and using machinery these create much more waste than modern technology this is dumped in the air via chimneys and into rivers by pipes.

Litter attracts rats, which carry disease and make people ill. Cars produce carbon monoxide, which is poisonous if inhaled. Factory fumes if inhaled can cause lots of different problems.